

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1893.

Daily paper one year, \$6.00; Invariably  
Weekly, 2.50; In advance.

For Congress,  
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

The following has been handed us for publication by the Justice appointed to take the tax lists for Wilmington, and he requests that it be published in the other papers of the town:

The proprietors of Real Estate in the town of Wilmington are notified, that an assessment of the land and improvements within the present limits of the town, is to be made by the Board of Assessors, appointed at the last June Term of New Hanover County Court, and it is therefore necessary, that in preparing the lists of property subject to taxation, to be given in this year, the Real Estate should be so described, that it may be located with definite certainty. The new plan of the town being the only one which embraces the entire limits, and it being necessary that all the lots and parts of lots should be designated in the general tax list to be returned to the Court by references to one and the same plan, in locating lots or blocks, the number of the lot, and such courses and distances should be given, as will enable the Board of Assessors to locate each parcel of land on the plan of the town referred to. This notice is given to avoid future difficulties to the owners of Real Estate.

**Another Fatal Drawbridge Accident.**  
At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., the freight train which left Wilmington, Del., for Philadelphia, ran into Brandywine Creek, at the draw of the bridge, on the cut skirts of the town. The locomotive, tender, and two large platform burthen cars were precipitated into the Creek, presenting a mass of ruins. The engineer, named Girwin, and the fireman were drowned. The conductor and other persons on the train fortunately escaped. If it had been a passenger train the accident would have been equal to the Norwalk catastrophe. It is stated that the bridge tender was asleep on his post at the approach of the cars; and, on being roused by the whistle of the locomotive, was much alarmed, and, no doubt, gave the wrong signal, (all right.) It is stated the tender was a very worthy man. He has been arrested, and the matter will undergo investigation.

**RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED.**—On the 8th inst., the Depot at Susquehanna, opposite Havre de Grace, took fire and was entirely consumed. The fire originated from sparks thrown from a locomotive.

**New Publications.**  
S. W. Whitaker, Market street, has placed on our desk several new publications. "The Alps, Switzerland, Savoy and Lombardy," giving an account of the most recent ascents to Mont Blanc, &c., by the Rev. Charles Williams, we think is a very interesting work. "The History of Hungary," from the earliest period to the close of the late war, is full of interesting information.

The "Illustrated Magazine of Art," is a work which, we believe, is generally known to be of a high literary cast. The "Popular Educator," for July, has also been received. Mr. Whitaker is agent for the above works and will give any information relative to them that may be desired.

**How to EXTERMINATE BED BUGS.**—Take a small quantity of quicksilver—say a teaspoonful—and the white of three eggs, mix thoroughly, in the same manner, as heating eggs for cake. When thoroughly mixed, apply the same to the crevices of the bedstead with a feather. If properly mixed and applied, we will guarantee no bugs will appear on the bedstead for twelve months. The bedstead should in the first place be thoroughly cleaned.

We have used the above remedy for the last eight years, and we scarcely ever find a bug about our beds.

**High Price of Negroes.**  
We know not to what cause to attribute it, but better prices have been offered for traders for this description of property than we have ever before known. Negro fellows of very ordinary appearance, are bringing one thousand dollars very readily.—Women are selling for very large prices, varying from seven hundred to one thousand dollars. Boys weighing about fifty lbs. can be sold for about five hundred dollars. This is the time for selling, if any one is so disposed.—*Anderson Gazette.*

We would also remark, that about the same state of things exists in this town, and the prospect is, that negroes are going still higher. We know of one broker, (Mr. M. COONLY,) who sold a number of negroes last week, men and women, at prices ranging from \$825 to \$1,200; and we learn that he has also sold men, without any trade, as high as \$1,300. It really seems that there is to be no stop to the rise. This species of property is at least 30 per cent higher now, (in the dull season of the year) than it was last January, when everybody seemed to be in the market making preparations for the present year. What negroes will bring next January, it is impossible for mortal man to say.—An intimate acquaintance of ours had occasion on Saturday last of buying a house girl, and the price was only the small sum of \$1,000.

We learn from a private letter to the Editors of this paper, dated Carthage, N. C., July 1st, that "A very serious drought is now prevailing all over this region of country, and is beginning to create some degree of alarm, especially among our farmers. The crops must be inevitably injured, although the season should now change for the better."

**Later from Havana.**  
The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived at Charleston on last Sunday afternoon. She brings Havana dates to the 18th inst.—Owing to the lateness of the hour of her arrival, her mails had not been distributed when the Charleston papers went to Press.

**PRESIDENT PIERCE'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.**—The President arrived in Baltimore on the afternoon of the 11th inst., en route to New York, to be present on yesterday, at the coronation of the Crystal Palace. His reception by the Baltimoreans was of the most enthusiastic nature. Preparations had also been made in Philadelphia for a warm reception in that city.

**The Fourth District.**  
We learn from the Standard of the 13th inst., that SIOX H. ROGERS, of Wake county, is a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. The Standard says:

"Mr. Rogers is known generally to the leading men of the Whig party throughout the District, as an active and ardent Whig; and he will, therefore, most surely unite the Whig vote. If the Democratic vote should be equally divided, the chances will be in favor of the Whig candidate. These are facts, which we do not consider it prudent either to disguise or withhold. We must look the danger full in the face, and meet it like men."

MESSRS. VENABLE and LEWIS, Democrats, are both running. It is hoped, however, the party will settle down upon one or the other of them, and thus prevent the election of a Whig, from so thoroughly a Democratic District as that of the Fourth.

The name of the Post Office in Montgomery county, heretofore called McCallum's Store, has been changed to Pekin.

There is also a new weekly mail to Elizabethtown on the East side of the Cape Fear River, via Terebenth, (B. Culbreth, M. C.) Deseret, (Dr. T. Smith, P. M.), and White Oak, (W. S. Melvin, P. M.)

## Two Weeks Later From California.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Monday last, bringing dates from California to the 16th June, 569 passengers, and \$1,835,714 in gold on freight, and a considerable amount in the hands of passengers.

The weather in California had been very warm, the thermometer ranging, in the shade, from 98 to 107. The mining intelligence from all quarters was of the most cheering character. The markets were active, and some articles had improved in price.

The duel between Messrs. Gwinn and McCorkle had terminated without bloodshed. Three ineffectual shots were fired, when the matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

A duel was fought on Saturday morning near Mission Dolores, between Edward Tobey, Clerk to the Assistant Alderman of San Francisco, and Dr. Alfred Crane, late of Alexandria, La. On the second fire Crane was shot through the body and died on Sunday.

On Friday, the 10th ult., a duel was fought near San Francisco between Thomas Hayes, Assistant Alderman, and John Nugent, Editor of the San Francisco Herald, with pistols, at twenty paces distance. On the second fire Nugent was wounded, and when the steamer left was considered in a critical condition.

**LATEST FROM CHINA.**—The ship Pathfinder had arrived with Hong Kong (China) dates of April 27th, and Shanghai dates of April 15th. The capture of Nankin and subsequent defeat of the rebels is fully confirmed. The Hong Kong Herald gives the details of various cruelties practiced by the insurgents. They were making an indiscriminate slaughter of the Buddhist Priests, as well as of the Manchows. At Nankin they enticed 700 Manchow women into one building, and then set fire to it, reducing the whole to ashes. They also pressed every Chinese between the ages of 15 and 45 into the army, killing the children as useless, and making the women cooks and scullions. At Nankin the leader of the rebels had been crowned Emperor.

Fears were entertained at Canton that the rebellion would rise on learning the success of the rebels.—The Register advises foreigners to prepare for any emergency. The exportation of rice had been prohibited in some districts.

A letter from Hong Kong, April 24th, states that Com. Perry was about to proceed to Japan at once with the Mississippi and Saratoga. This had caused some uneasiness among the Americans as it would leave them comparatively unprotected. He would not wait for the rest of the squadron.

**Supreme Court.**  
Among the recent decisions are the following:

In *den ex dem Skipper vs. Lennon*, from Brunswick, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory order. In *Ward vs. Ward*, in Equity from Onslow, directing a reference to the master. In *McLean vs. McDaniel*, reversing the judgment below. In *DeCoursey, Lafourche & Co. vs. Barr*, in Equity, from New Hanover, declaring the second mortgage void. In *State vs. Groves*, from Sampson, directing a venire de novo. In *State vs. Jacobs*, from Richmond, reversing the judgment below. In *State vs. Locklear*, from Robeson, directing the judgment to be affirmed.—Also, in *Wright vs. Grist*, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that the mortgage is void. In *State vs. Williams*, from State vs. Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in *State vs. Willis*, from Craven, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in *Green vs. Allen*, from Brunswick, setting aside the non-suit and directing judgment for plaintiff.

By *Nash, C. J.*, in *Doe ex dem Woods vs. Woods*, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in *McLeod's Ex'rs vs. Husted and Williams Ex'rs*, in Equity from Johnston, declaring that the taxes are paid by the legatees. Also, in *State ex rel Wolfe vs. Banner*, from Surry, the judgment below dismissing the proceedings is affirmed. Also *Holt vs. Holt*, in Equity from Alamance, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory decree.

By *Pearson, J.*, in *Moore vs. Thompson*, from Martin, judgment reversed, and abated. Also, in *State vs. Thornton*, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in *State vs. Parish*, from Chowan, venire de novo. Also, in *Joyner vs. Dewey*, in Equity from Pitt, decree for plaintiff.

By *Battle, J.*, in *McKiel vs. Culler*, in Equity from Beaufort, reversing the order. Also, in *Fuller vs. Williams*, in Equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in *State vs. Cardwell*, from Rockingham, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

**Fire in the Dismal Swamp.**  
A gentleman from Elizabeth City, N. C., informed us on Monday, that a great fire was raging in the Dismal Swamp, whose intensity and rapid spreading, was very much aided by the long drought that has prevailed. Our informant stated that when he left, nearly the whole region from the Moccasin track, to Elizabeth City was one sheet of flame. It is to be hoped that the idea as to its extent is somewhat exaggerated. We were also informed that the smoke from the Swamp had been wafted to a great distance, and was exceedingly disagreeable. We learn from the Norfolk Herald, of Monday, that that city was much troubled with it and we understand from other sources, that it had been even conveyed to Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, where it was very annoying. The fire was visible at Norfolk, some twenty-five miles distant.

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

**Terrible Storm and Loss of Life.**  
NEW YORK, July 10.—A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, passed over this city and vicinity yesterday evening. A building at Tarrytown, occupied by several families, and containing fifty persons, was blown down, and only six of the inmates are known to have escaped. Seven dead bodies had been taken out last evening.

A large brick store and dwelling house in course of erection at Brooklyn, on the corner of Hicks and Montague streets, was entirely demolished, and the passers by buried in the ruins.

**From New Mexico.**  
Extract of a letter to an officer of the army stationed in this city, received by the last El Paso mail, from a gentleman residing at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, dated May 21, 1893:

"General Trias and staff spent several days of the past week at this post. He came on the invitation of the commanding officer, and left us very much pleased with his visit. He gave us to understand that he should withdraw his troops from this frontier at once, having orders from Mexico to that effect."

N. B.—Fort Fillmore is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, above El Paso, and opposite to the Mesilla Valley.—*Washington Union.*

**THE WILL OF THE LATE DAVID OUTLAW.**  
This important document, recently the subject of litigation in the Superior Court of Wake county, and now taken to the Supreme Court by appeal, (the Jury having decided in favor of its validity,) is about the briefest document of the kind we have ever read.—The Raleigh Standard says it is written on half a sheet of paper, without attesting witnesses, and without the appointment of any executor, in the following words:

"It is my wish and desire that my friend and relative, Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw, have all my property of every description."  
DAVID OUTLAW.  
Dec. 20, 1848."

**THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.**—Elections will take place next month in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee and North Carolina. In the two latter States, the election will be held on Thursday, the 4th of August, and in the others on Monday, the 1st of August. In Kentucky and Arkansas members of Congress and the State Legislatures are to be chosen; in Missouri and North Carolina members of Congress; and in each of the States of Alabama, Texas and Tennessee, a Governor, Legislators, and members of Congress are to be elected. Party lines, except in Texas, are pretty strictly drawn, and in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, the canvass is exceedingly animated.

*Wash. Union.*  
One of the best remedies for chronic diseases, is industry. A few months since, the Managers of the Albany Almshouse attached a Labor Institute to the establishment. Since then the number of sick paupers in the city has fallen off twenty per cent.

## Gen. Jackson's Veto of the Land Distribution Bill.

It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the following communication from an esteemed friend. Much has lately been said relative to the Land Distribution system, and Gen. Jackson's opinions have, in many instances, been woefully misrepresented. The following extract from his veto message, will place the old General in a proper light before the public.

For the Journal.

### Public Lands—Discussion at Kenansville—Gen. Jackson's Veto Message.

I was present at Kenansville at the discussion between Messrs. Ashe and Leak, and had my attention drawn by the reference of both the gentlemen to one of the most able state papers ever written by Gen. Jackson.—I mean his veto land bill message. Each of the gentlemen quoted from this message, and in order to sustain himself cheerfully offered to bear half of the expenses necessary to issue ten thousand copies of it in pamphlet form for distribution.

This offer was intended as evidence of the sincerity of their respective opinions, but in the conclusion of their debate Mr. Ashe stated as he was willing, yes, anxious, to let the voters of the District decide who was correct in his quotations from the message, he wished Mr. Leak would adhere to his proposition to have it re-printed, each of them bearing half of the expenses. From this Mr. Leak backed out.—This back out clearly shows a consciousness on the part of Mr. Leak that he had misquoted Jackson's opinions on the distribution of the lands among the States. But in order entirely to satisfy myself, I procured a copy of the message and have given it a careful perusal, and well, indeed, might Mr. Leak back out; for it does appear to me that there is not a single sentence in the message but what is an authority against him. The bill in question was one for the distribution of the proceeds of the lands among the several States, as also a partial distribution of the lands themselves. Jackson, in his veto, after reviewing the different deeds of cession, shows conclusively, that no distribution of the lands or their proceeds among the States could be consistent with the condition of the different deeds of cession; and as the Constitution of the United States makes all of these compacts binding on the present Government, he concluded that Congress had no right to pass such a bill. But independent of the want of power in Congress to do this, the old General expressly declares that there are other considerations which would compel him to veto the bill; and as these considerations have as strong application now as heretofore, and in my opinion should be decisive of the fate of this Saunders' hobby, I send you the enclosed extract, which I hope you will be able to publish in your valuable Journal. These extracts contain the portion of the message showing the fatal policy of distribution.

A SPECTATOR.

**Extract from Jackson's Veto Message of the Land Bill, Dec. 4, 1833.—State's Manual—Appendix, p. 37.**

"But there are other principles asserted in the bill which should have impeded me, without my signature, had I not seen in it a violation of the compact by which the United States acquired title to a large portion of public lands. It reasserts the principle contained in the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington turnpike road company, from which I was compelled to withhold my consent for reasons contained in my message on the 27th May, 1830, to the house of representatives."

"The leading principle then asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional power to appropriate any part of the moneys of the United States for objects of a local character, within the States. That principle, I can not be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interests of our people, and the purity of our government, depend on its existence. The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain States, providing expressly, that it shall 'be applied to objects of internal improvement or education within those States,' and then proceeds to appropriate the balance to all the States, with the declaration, that it shall be applied 'to such purposes as the legislature of the said respective States shall deem proper.' The former appropriation is expressly for internal improvements or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike road bill, above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose whatsoever. It is to be noted that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the scope of the same principle. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes 'through its own agents,' as little can it be permitted to be thus expended 'through the agency of the state governments.'"

"It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenues, with every effort exerted by Congress, without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the treasury, and that there was, in principle, no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such an object is obviously impracticable, it was thought advisable, as the nearest approximation to it, to hand them over to the state legislatures, and to let them do as they pleased with the money, to be by them applied to the benefit of those to whom they properly belonged. The principle and the object was, to return to the people an unavailable surplus of revenue, which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned; but even this resource, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to save the general government from grasping unlimited power over internal improvements, was suggested with doubts of its constitutionality."

"But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, but to create a surplus for distribution among the States. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue and sets them apart as a surplus, making it necessary to raise the moneys for carrying on the government, and meeting the general charges from other sources. It even throws the entire land system upon the customs for its support, and makes the public lands a perpetual charge upon the treasury. It does not return to the people, moneys accidentally or unavoidably paid by them to the government, by which they are not wanted; but compels the people to pay moneys into the treasury for the mere purpose of creating a surplus for distribution to their state governments."

"It is a principle, however, which is not difficult to perceive to what consequences it may lead. Already this bill, by throwing the land system on the revenues from imports for support, virtually distributes among the state a part of those revenues. The proportion may be increased from time to time, without any departure from the principle now asserted, until the state governments shall derive all the funds necessary for their support from the treasury of the United States; or, if a sufficient supply should be obtained by some states and not by others, the latter states might complain, and to put an end to all further difficulty, Congress, without assuming any new principle, need go no step further and put the salaries of all the state governors, judges, and other officers, with a sufficient sum for other expenses, in their general appropriation bill."

"It appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation over internal improvements, money is power, and in that government which pays all the public officers of the States, will all political power be substantially concentrated. The state governments, if governments they might be called, would lose all their independence and dignity—the economy which now distinguishes them would be converted into a profusion, limited only by the extent of the supply. Being the dependents of the general government, and looking to its treasury as the source of all their emoluments, the state officers, under whatever names they might pass, and by whatever forms their duties might be prescribed, would in effect be the mere stipendiaries and instruments of the central power."

"I am quite sure that the intelligent people of our several States will be satisfied, on a little reflection, that it is not wise nor safe to release the members of their local legislatures from the responsibility of the taxes necessary to support their state governments and vest it in Congress, over most of whose members they have no control."

"They will not think it expedient that Congress shall be the tax-gatherer and paymaster of all their state governments, thus amalgamating the example set by the local legislatures, and common feeling, it is so obvious that such a course would subvert our well-balanced system of government, and ultimately deprive us of all the blessings now derived from our happy Union."

"However willing I might be, that any unavoidable surplus in the treasury should be returned to the people through their state governments, I can not assent to the principle that a surplus may be created for the purpose of distribution. Viewing this bill as in effect assuming the right, not only to create a surplus for that purpose, but to divide the contents of the treasury among the states with limitation, from whatever source they may be derived, and asserting the power to raise and appropriate money for the support of every state government and institution, as well as for making every local improvement, however trivial, I can not give it my assent."

"It is difficult to perceive what advantages would accrue to the old states, or the new, from the system of distribution which this bill proposes. If it were otherwise objectionable, it requires no argument to prove that, if three millions of dollars a year, or any other sum, shall be taken out of the treasury by this bill for distribution, it must be replaced by the same sum collected from the people through some other means. The old states will receive annually a sum of money from the treasury, but they will pay in a larger sum, together with the expense of collection and distribution. It is only their proportion of seven-eighths of the proceeds of land sales which they are to receive, but they must pay their due proportion of the whole. Disguise it as we may, the bill proposes to them a dead loss, in the ratio of eight to seven, in addition to expenses and other incidental losses. This assertion is not the less true because it may not at first be palpable."

**Four Days Later From Europe.**

The steamer Atlantic, arrived at New York 10th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 29th June.

ENGLAND.—The British news is uninteresting. The income tax bill had finally passed Parliament. Long debates had taken place in regard to the Indian government.

Very little was said about Turkish affairs. The general belief was that peace would be maintained. Insurance risks to the Danube were advancing.

An Australian Steamship Company via Canaoca had been chartered.

The strike of Seamen and Blackmen among the cotton operatives continues partially, but at Manchester the employers and workmen have not come to an open rupture.

The crops in Ireland were luxuriant, and the weather in England generally favorable. In the North of Scotland rain was much wanted.

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France in regard to the Turkish question was not officially known; but it was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding to know whether her intentions were for peace or war, France being ready for either. The report adds that Napoleon had consented to withhold the note at the earnest entreaty of M. Kisselef, the Russian Minister.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern Departments were bad, several districts having been inundated.

SPAIN.—The frigate Constitution passed Gibraltar on the 15th ult.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at the Canaries on the 27th and 28th May, but did no damage.

The crops in Spain were indifferent. It is reported that the Spanish ports will be opened for the free import of wheat.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospect of a settlement of the Swiss difficulty is brightening. It was expected that the blockade of the Piedmontese frontier would be raised.

ITALY.—The reported attempt of an outbreak in Lombardy is unfounded. The appointment of Count Burger to supercede Straoldo, excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Hostilities had not yet broken out between Turkey and Russia, and the belief gained ground that the Emperor would not permit his army to continue to collect troops along the Danubian frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bunck, the Austrian envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and was understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, of what nature was not known.

PESTHA.—Advices from Ezerum to June 3d bring intelligence of an extraordinary earthquake which had occurred during the night, by which 12,000 persons were killed. The plague broke out next day from their unburied corpses.

Inundations and the cholera had fearfully ravaged Teheran, and the locusts had done immense damage at Isphahan.

The city of Shiraz was also totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of May 1st.

INDIA.—The Indian mails is telegraph from L'Orient, with dates of May 16th, and Hong Kong dates of the 6th. Nothing definite from Hong Kong. Trade at Calcutta languid. There was nothing latent concerning the Chinese insurrection.—*Australian Advertiser.*

**Latest by Telegraph.**  
LONDON, June 29.—Davis speaks of Friday state that the funds opened with a rise, but in consequence of reported invasion of the Danubian provinces by Russia, received a sudden check and closed at a decline.

Vienna dates of the 24th state that Russia no longer insists on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee, in the form of a note.

Paris advices of Monday say that a private letter from Moldavia, dated July 17th, states that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through the day previous, on his way to Constantinople, with another ultimatum giving notice that, if it was not accepted in eight days, a Russian army would immediately cross among the frontiers and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

Athens dates of the 18th state that King Otto was sending a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects, in case of a neutral war.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—By late provincial papers we learn that the Boston packet schooner General Washington, was seized at Halifax, on the 24th ult., on a charge of smuggling, and was towed to the Queen's wharf on Saturday, after the refusal of the agent to pay a fine of \$50 or £60 imposed upon the vessel.

The British frigate Leander arrived from New York on the 30th ult., and sailed on the 2d inst. for Quebec.

The fishery fleet had sailed from Halifax for the Straits of Belleisle and the Coast of Labrador.

**VISITS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DEPARTMENTS.**—It is stated in the Republic that President Pierce pays weekly visits to the Departments, drops into the office time will permit, and is acquainted with the business and practical operations of the several coordinate branches of the Government, and which will lead the people to believe that he will endeavor to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

**ORIGIN OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.**—The origin of Georgetown, D. C., having been brought into question at a late meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Rev. Mr. Balch stated that the land on which it is situated was a part of a large tract granted by Lord Baltimore, shortly after his arrival, to Ninian Beall, for his services against the Indians. It was granted by act of Assembly, and parts of it were given now in the possession of his descendants. His son, Col. George Beall, was the founder of Georgetown, and lies buried in the old churchyard. Many of the local names, &c., such as Beall street, are taken from his family. Ninian Beall built in part "Dumbarton," on Georgetown Heights, now the seat of Col. George C. Washington, to whose wife it came wholly by descent, and as is said, without any accident occurring. The Rev. Dr. Balch, who married the grand daughter of Ninian Beall, also received, by his wife, a portion of the original property in the same way.

Mr. E. Wornell, of Delaware has received the appointment of Consul to Matanzas.

Commodore Shubrick has been assigned to the command of the Fishing Squadron.

## The Maine Democracy.

The state convention at Bangor voted hereafter to have annual conventions, instead of legislative nominations. The resolves unanimously passed affirm the time honored truths for which the party have battled; rejoice in the adjustment of the slavery agitation by the compromise measures, and declare that the democracy of Maine, embracing the example set by the democracy of the Union, will cast old issues and old discussions behind them, and standing upon the Baltimore resolutions as a common platform of political faith, will henceforth know no divisions, sections, or wings in the party, but only the democratic party, and that "one and indivisible." They recognize adherence to regular nominations as a fundamental article of the creed, and as essential to success, and endorse ALBERT PILLSBURY, the candidate for governor, as able, faithful, true to the constitution, and standing firmly on the platform of the party. The resolves referring to the President are as follows:—

"Resolved, That the principles enunciated by the President in his inaugural address meet our distinct and unqualified approval; and we hail the initiation of the policy, foreign and domestic, delineated in that document, as the consummation of a career, which promises to be signalized by the increased prosperity and tranquility of the country at home and the augmentation of its claims to respect and consideration abroad."

"Resolved, That we retain undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and democracy of President Pierce; believing him to be emphatically the man for the times, and that the discharge of his duties will be marked by the most responsible to which he has been appointed by the voice of the American people; and that his administration of the government will be no less distinguished by its devotion to the interests of the country, than for its sound republican measures, and its successful efforts to preserve unimpaired the peace and integrity of the Union."

Mr. Pillsbury, the nominee for governor, belongs to the Machias, in Washington county, a portion of the state in which the democracy has never been disunited. To use the language of the Belfast Journal, "Mr. Pillsbury may be said to represent the old line Jacksonian democracy. As for the rest, when elected he will be found still to represent this democracy. In him the people will find a man alive to the interests of the state at large, competent and ready to do much to preserve the democracy, as we should wish to see it and coming up to the requirements of Jefferson as to 'honesty, integrity and capacity.'"

*Boston Post.*

### Interesting Statistics.

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3,064, viz: 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-fourth die previous to the age of seven years, one-half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity (if refused to one half the human species.—To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of age; only six reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age.

There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and these 333,333,333 die every year, 334 every day, 3,730 every hour, 61 every minute, and one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones! Women have more chances of life in their previous to being 50 years of age than men, but fewer afterwards.

The number of marriages is in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent among the Europeans than among the Americans of June and December. That is, during the months of June and December.

Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Some of those statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy solution. That marriages takes place more frequently in June and December than other months of the year was just what we have always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June do so because they can't help it; while those who connubialize in December do so doubtless to guard against the chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which come off in June are commonly love-matches, and are brought about by green fields, and the contagious influence of both and yellow hair, and the other which happen in December are brought about, in a degree, by mixing plain mathematics with the market value of flannel undergarments.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

**GEN. CASE.**—During our recent visit to Detroit, in company with a number of friends, we called on the venerable Statesman, and he was found in excellent health, enjoying a good old age, with all the comforts of life blooming around him. With a nation's respect and esteem, he feels that it is better to be right than to be President. He lives not exactly in a log cabin, but in the same plain and substantial old brown frame house erected on his farm soon after the war of 1812. In looking on this mansion there was, however, one melancholy reflection. She who for the last forty years has been the life and light of that mansion—the hope, the comfort, and the joy of its lord—is no more. The old statesman is left to tread the paths of life, with the evening shades gathering around him, unsustained by that strong hand which was his hope and his prop in the morning of his life. Long may he live to enjoy a nation's gratitude and esteem, and to give that republic, for whose establishment his father perilled his life, the benefits of his counsel and advice!

*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

### Prospects of Gold.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following flattering prospect for a great increase in the product of gold, in consequence of certain important inventions and improvements in machinery: "It is well known that the gold product of the United States is to be considerably increased by the improvement in the machinery for separating it from the earth, or in which it is found. The experiments made in New York with Mr. Buntin's crusher and amalgamator were very satisfactory. Failures from North Carolina mines, which were pronounced by scientific men to be destitute of gold, were made, through this machine, to produce more gold than they had originally done."

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